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MR ATTLEE REVISING PLANS Proposals For Peace Move Outdated By Events

COMMENT

The task of Mr Attlee and President Truman—to get the Chinese intervention armies out of Korea without getting dragged into a vast and useless war on the continent of Asia—is an unenviable one. Three weeks ago, a solution might not have been difficult, but today every retreat by the United Nations forces adds a complication.

Britain's aim has been a "Cease fire" agreement involving the creation of a buffer zone. Those ideas were ripening when the "final" MacArthur offensive was ordered and was met with a shattering counter-stroke, the Chinese intervention with overwhelming weight of numbers.

An approach to China prior to that may have been fruitless, but it was worth trying. Proposals along those lines have been called appeasement but at that time, how could they be? The United Nations would have made their offer as victors.

Today, the whole complexion has altered. Neither Mr Attlee nor President Truman, anxious as they are to avoid the grave risk of a general conflict, can contemplate making advances to Peking from the angle of fear for that would be appeasement. The dilemma is inescapable. To decide to fight on and fight to win, meaning a decision to pour into Korea many thousands more troops would be playing Russia's game. General Omar Bradley, the U.S. Chief of Staff said recently:

"It is a bruising and shocking fact that when America committed herself in Korea, she was left without an adequate margin of military strength to face an enemy at any other specific point."

That reveals how ominous the state of affairs appears to the expert. It means that if the democracies enter into a long, dragging war against Chinese Communists their resources will continue to be drained away from Europe. That explains, of course, Mr Attlee's sudden journey to Washington. A satisfactory answer will not be easy to find, but at least Britain and the United States have to get together and devise a common policy to be pursued unfalteringly.

Australians Swelter

Melbourne, Dec. 5. Southern Australia is suffering from midsummer heat. In the hottest December day for four years, five persons died here, a number collapsed at work and 40 were treated at hospitals for heat exhaustion.

Beer supplies gave out in many hotels. Some bars closed early this afternoon to conserve supplies for the last hour rush caused by the six o'clock closing law.—Reuter.

HONGKONG DISCUSSED BY ATTLEE

Washington, Dec. 5. Usually reliable sources said that the atomic bomb was not discussed on Monday or Tuesday by President Truman and Mr Attlee.

The reason was that neither of them considered this to be a practical proposition at this time.

The sources stressed that Mr Truman and Mr Attlee agreed that a larger conflict must be avoided at this time, but that there was a point of forbearance beyond which they could not go.

Mr Attlee was well satisfied that President Truman regards Western Europe as the world's most important strategical area and that the United States will see that this area is considerably strengthened.

The talks are still in the stage of review and consequently no decisions have been taken but a very full briefing was given at today's conference on the grave situation in Korea. The whole situation in the Far East was discussed on the yacht Williamsburg, and this included Indo-China, Malaya and Hong Kong.

They said Mr Attlee continued to maintain the British viewpoint on recognition of Communist China and its admission to the United Nations under certain conditions, but this had not in any way prevented over-all agreement of views on the Far Eastern situation.—United Press.

FACTORY FIRE IN KOWLOON

Part of an electric torch factory in To Kwa Wan Road Kowloon City, was severely damaged by a fire which broke out in the factory's buffing room in the early hours of this morning.

Five appliances from Kowloon Fire Brigade were called to the blaze at 24 minutes past midnight. They found the building, belonging to the Chiat Hua Company, well alight.

The fire spread from the buffing room to a coldroom before the brigade extinguished it just after 1 a.m.

Agreement With Pres. Truman On European Priority

Washington, Dec. 5. Faced with the prospect of a Far Eastern "Dunkirk", Britain's Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and his top advisers discussed at a meeting at the British Embassy today all the aspects and consequences of a possible withdrawal of the United Nations forces from Korea.

As the outnumbered United Nations forces retreated before an estimated million Chinese Communists, the deteriorating military situation reported by General Omar Bradley, the Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Truman-Attlee conference yesterday, necessitated a revision of the many proposals which Mr Attlee brought with him from London.

The proposals for giving practical assurances of the United Nations' non-aggressive intentions towards Manchuria and of buffer zones between Manchuria and Korea have become outdated by military events.

Even talks of permanently stabilising a defence line in Korea has inevitably given way to plans for forming temporary defence lines behind which the evacuation operation can take place.

President Truman and Mr Attlee continue their review of the military situation and the political problems arising from it at a luncheon and afternoon conference with their top military advisers on board the President's yacht, the S.S. Williamsburg, on the Potomac River today.

Informed quarters here were pessimistic about the chances of the Chinese Communist advance stopping at the 38th Parallel boundary between North and South Korea to permit the peace negotiations, possibly through the mediation of India, on the Korean question.

REPORT DISCOUNTED

Officials here today said that the United Nations leaders had no intention of writing off the United Nations' Korea mission but discounted reports from London that President Truman and Mr Attlee specifically agreed that the United Nations forces should re-invade Korea after withdrawal.

There is every sign here of the determination of the United States leaders that, whatever happens in Korea, the United States will continue its Far Eastern policy.

It is also expected that the United States Seventh Fleet will continue its neutralising defence of Formosa, although there appears to be no question of accepting the Chinese Nationalists' offer of assistance in the Korean war itself.

At the same time, both President Truman and Mr Attlee are obviously in agreement that the No. 1 threat of Communism is still in Europe and not in Asia, and that urgent steps must be taken to build up the North Atlantic defences in Western Europe.

"OPTIMISTIC"

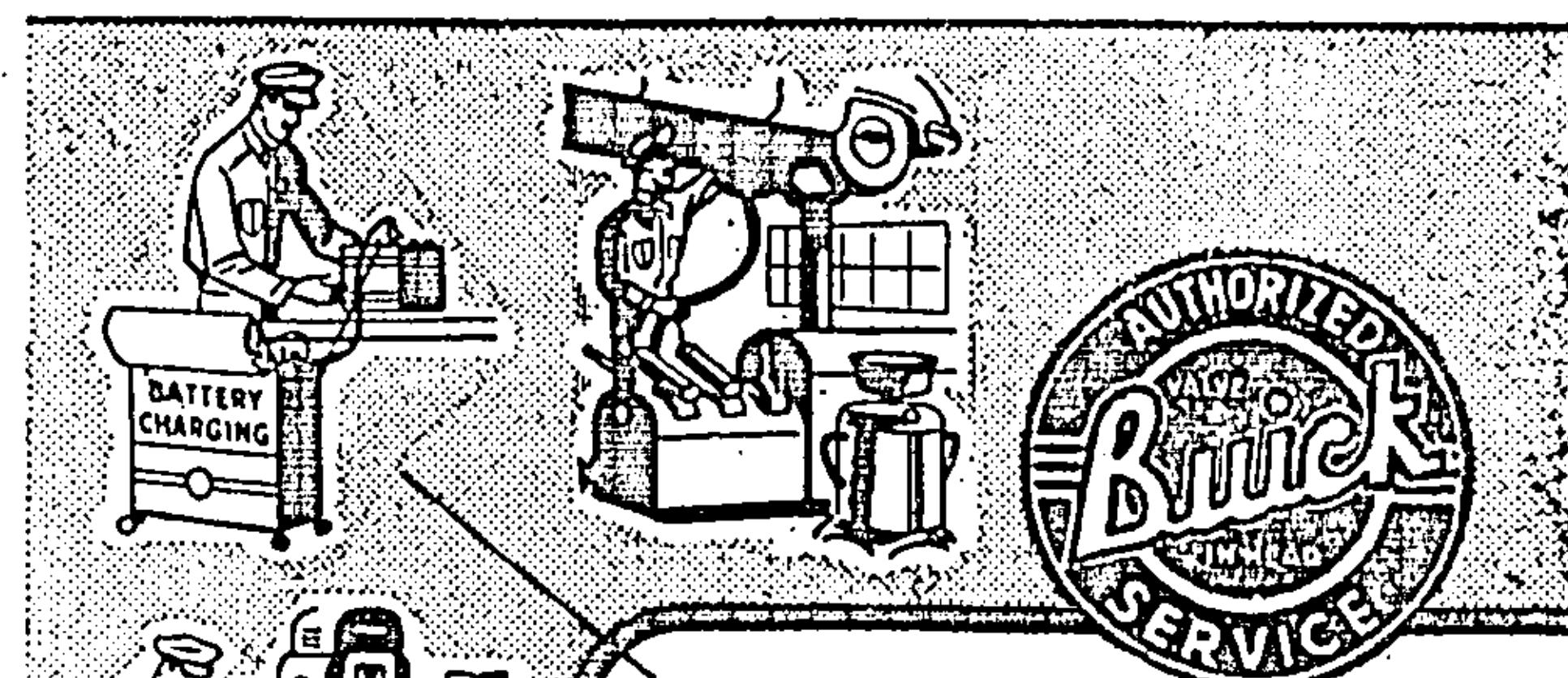
Meanwhile, General Bradley, the Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified on the military situation today at a closed door meeting of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sudden Death Of Truman Aide

Washington, Dec. 5. Mr Charles Ross, 65, President Truman's Press Secretary, died today of coronary occlusion.

Mr Ross was sitting at his desk when he collapsed. He died a moment or two later. He had just finished briefing nearly 50 reporters on the Truman-Attlee conference and they had begun making a recording for the radio network when he collapsed.

Mrs Ross was immediately brought to the White House in an official limousine. She arrived 17 minutes after her husband's death.—United Press.



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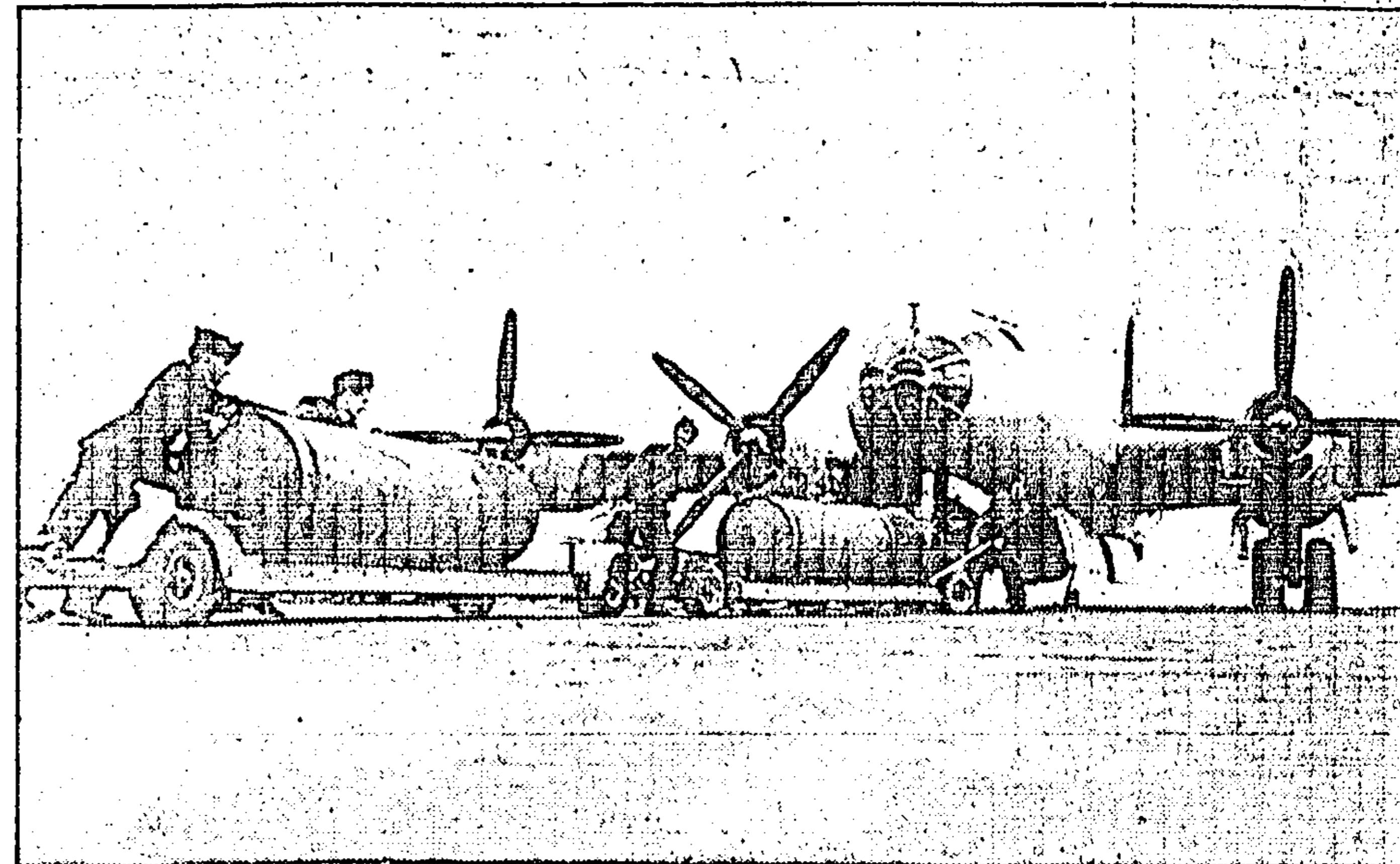
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In the big air exercise in Britain recently even the ground crews were brought under wartime conditions. Here one of the RAF's "Washingtons" is being bombed up with "cookies."—(Central Press).

FOUR-HOUR CONFERENCE BETWEEN TRUMAN AND ATTLEE: NO DISCLOSURE

Washington, Dec. 5.

Mr Attlee met President Truman at lunch today before they got down to their second man-to-man talk on the grim international situation.

The President and the Premier lunched together aboard the Presidential yacht, anchored in the Washington navy base, because the dining room in the President's temporary home—Blair House—was too small for the party.

Diplomatic and military advisers attended the lunch and also prominent opposition Senators of the Republican Party.

Mr Attlee drove to the Navy Yard with Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador, escorted by a police motor cycle patrol.

In another car behind was Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Strict security arrangements were enforced at all entrances to the Navy Yard. The credentials of everyone passing through the iron barred gate were closely examined.

Although Mr Attlee had an opportunity of talking informally at lunch with leading Congressmen, including members of the Republican opposition, it was presumed that the Congressmen would not take part in the formal conference.

Also present were the United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, the Secretary of Defence, General George C. Marshall, and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally.

Two hours after President Truman and Mr Attlee had begun their second meeting today it was learned that the British chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr Kenneth Younger, was attending the talks.

RAU'S PROPOSALS

At Mr Attlee's request Mr Younger came to Washington from Lake Success. After conferring with the British Prime Minister and other members of his team of advisers he attended the conference aboard the President's yacht.

Mr Attlee may decide to visit Lake Success on his way to Ottawa, it was authoritatively stated here today.

Should he make such a decision he is expected to see the President of the General Assembly, Nasrollah Entazam, the Secretary-General, Mr Trygve Lie and the chief Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau who has made new and so far unpublished proposals to the Peking Government.

Both Sir Benegal Rau and Mr Lie have been maintaining contact with the Chinese Communist delegation headed by Mr Wu Hsia-chuan.

Officials said that Mr Attlee's meetings with United Nations leaders would be purely "courtesy."—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING

Washington, Dec. 5.

President Truman and Mr Clement Attlee ended their second conference shortly before 2,200 GMT and immediately after the four-hour meeting, Mr Truman returned to the White House and immediately began a Cabinet meeting.

Mr Truman and Mr Attlee will hold their third meeting tomorrow at the White House.

—United Press.

BRIEF COMMUNIQUE

Washington, Dec. 5.

Attlee and President Truman talked for more than two hours today aboard the President's yacht Williamsburg amid hints that the United Nations forces in Korea might be forced into a "Dunkirk withdrawal".

After the "Williamsburg conference" a brief communiqué said merely that they "resumed their discussion of the situation in Korea and of the step to be taken to meet it."

It was presumed that the talks had been adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

The Ilse Koch

Trial

Augsburg, Dec. 5.

A former concentration camp inmate told a German Court here today that Ilse Koch, wife of the commandant of the Buchenwald camp, asked a prisoner who was looking at her: "What are you staring at me for?" and had him beaten.

The witness, Karl Lucas, now a city clerk in Rosenheim, Bavaria, said that the prisoner got 75 strokes with the rod and died shortly afterwards from kidney injuries.

Other witnesses had said that Ilse Koch, now charged with 45 murders and incitement to murder another 135, was the "only decent looking woman in the camp" and used to parade in showy clothes round the prisoners' work places.

It was extremely difficult not to look at her, they said.—Reuter.

Explanation Of A Beard

London, Dec. 5.

George Bernard Shaw grew his beard and showed " lifelong antipathy" to the medical profession because he had a severe smallpox attack which marked his face—after vaccination, the periodical "Medical Press" said today.

In a leading article on Shaw, who died last month, the paper described him as "a great and good man."—Reuter.

Not Guilty Of Plot To Slay Dr Salazar

Lisbon, Dec. 5.

Seven men were today cleared of charges of having plotted to overthrow the Portuguese Government and assassinate Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister, three years ago.

Two of the accused were acquitted and the other five sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight to 13 months for illegal possession of arms.

All five had already been in prison awaiting trial for periods longer than their sentences.

The verdicts, announced today, said that five of the accused were found guilty of possession of arms but that it was not proved that they held the weapons for the purposes alleged in the charges.—Reuter.

South Korean Request

Seoul, Dec. 5.

The South Korean National Assembly, at a secret emergency meeting today, decided to ask General MacArthur for weapons for 1,000,000 South Koreans to be mobilised immediately, a usually reliable source here said tonight.

The Korean Government has decided to send message to Britain, France and the United States asking for the immediate despatch of arms.—Reuter.

AUSSIES GET SOBERING SHAKE-UP

Not Likely To Risk Experiments In Selecting Next Test Side

Hutton's Masterly Blend Of Batting Genius And Ease

(By FRANK ROSTRON)

(Special to the "Telegraph")

Brisbane, Dec. 5.

Australia dare not risk any experiments in selecting their next Test team.

This surviving effect of the first Test extravaganza is in itself justification for the openly expressed pride Freddie Brown now has in his battling English Test team even though there were many self-recriminations and not a few individual and collective regrets qualifying last night's end of the Test jollifications and that Len Hutton's wonder innings was not given the modest support which was all that was needed to bring about Test history's most fabulous win.

Even though the first Test was almost universally regarded as a foregone conclusion throughout Australia and beyond, the Australian selectors picked a cautious orthodox team—the strongest available which almost automatically selected itself—for the first Test.

They intended after the expected clear win then to introduce a few speculative young newcomers in a team-building effort to face the West Indies next year.

But after this sobering shake-up by the England side, which by no means had the worst of the two and a half day's fluctuations, that plan has to be shelved at least temporarily.

Though the Australian side is not to be announced until after the MCC have met the powerful young Australian XI at Sydney in a match starting on Friday, the only likely change is the possible dropping of Jack Moroney as opening batsman.

It is one of the vagaries of the odd cricket statistics produced by this freak match that this portly Sydney schoolmaster, whom I last watched earlier this year scoring a separate century in each innings of the last Test match in Johannesburg, should in his next two Test innings 7,000 miles away in Brisbane collect a contrasting pair of spectacles against an England reputedly weak in bowling.

NEW ASSESSMENT

Obviously the Australian selectors are now compelled to repeat the compliment of playing the strongest available team and take over the Australian general public's already completely reversed assessment of Brown's side.

It was one of the most refreshing facts of this match that it ended before a formerly cynical public who almost to a man were cheering Hutton and England.

But complacent as our sights may be that reversal of one or two small incidents in this match of a thousand "ifs" might have won us a breathless victory it is obvious that Brown and his selectors will have to make some amendments to their next Test plans in the light of this one's lessons.

GAMBLING BID

The desperate gambling bid that seemed to characterise our approach to this match will not now be so justifiable. Although I quoted Brown before the match started as saying he would not necessarily be bound in the unusual weather conditions then prevailing by the Selection Committee's decision to lower Hutton's

ton in the batting list he did not in effect make any change which now in retrospect seems a fatal failure to exploit the world's best batting technician in a way that might well have minimised Monday night's critical loss of three wickets in a tragic quarter of an hour that can now be pinpointed as decisive.

Second, I cannot see the orthodox gamble of playing MacIntyre instead of Sheppard or Parkhouse being repeated in the next Test at Christmas time in Melbourne, especially as Sheppard's most impressive batting so far was against Iverson at Melbourne.

He and the talented Parkhouse, who has had no fair chance in Australia to demonstrate his undoubted abilities, are both now fit. It is important that room should be found for both in the next two minor matches at Toowoomba and Canberra and, more important, that they should get the chance of a final trial against the Australian Colts at Sydney.

DASHING FIELDING

Most important of all, Brown must now keep his side to the high level of ground fielding and catching they reached in this match which was if anything superior to that of the Australians.

This sort of dashing fielding and safe catching makes an even moderate attack formidable and will revolutionise the whole public attitude to the tour as well as the Tests if the slapdash carelessness which marred matches preceding the Test consistently be eliminated.

As for Hutton I can only say I never hope to see a more masterly blending of batting genius and solid personal qualities of character. His confident ease made more poignant the sorrowful failure of Compton just when fortune's favourite son was most needed to take one of the richest chances ever offered him.

The sporty Brisbane crowd's moving final ovation for Hutton as the personification of England's dazzling revival emphasised that this was a victory for Australia only in the record books.

Arming Britain's Home Guard

London, Dec. 5.

Britain has substantial stocks of rifles and small arms ammunition to arm the Home Guard in an emergency, the War Minister, Mr John Strachey, told the House of Commons today.

Mr Strachey announced last month that this wartime force of spare time volunteers who helped to guard war factories, man anti-aircraft guns and do other defence jobs after a day's ordinary work, would be revived if war broke out.

Mr Anthony Eden (Conservative) pressed the Minister to announce what size of Home Guard he wanted.

Mr Strachey said this had not yet been decided.—Reuter.

No India Mediation Offer Yet Made

Washington, Dec. 5.

Indian sources said today that the Ambassador, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who had been expected to confer with the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, today, probably would not see him until "later this week."

The sources said Mr Attlee's schedule had made it impossible to arrange a definite meeting today.

There is considerable interest here in such a meeting because of India's attempts to bridge the differences between the Chinese Communists and the Western powers. British sources said no definite appointment for Madame Pandit was in the schedule arranged. They said Mr Attlee would meet all Commonwealth representatives here early on Friday but it was probable Madame Pandit would see him alone before then.

Madame Pandit has been thoroughly briefed from New Delhi on her government's position, which is that every possible avenue of compromise in the Korean conflict should be explored.

However, neither she nor Sir Benegal Rau, the permanent Indian delegate to the United Nations, has been authorised to make any mediation offer at this time.

WORTHWHILE?

It was understood Madame Pandit's instructions from New Delhi were to get from Mr Attlee a complete explanation of his and President Truman's position regarding Korea, so

Portuguese Red Defiant

Lisbon, Dec. 5.

Antonio Dias Lourenco da Silva, aged 35, warned a court here today that sooner than many people think Communists would be prosecutors in Portuguese courts instead of accused.

He was remanded until December 14 on a charge of being a member of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party which is illegal.

He said in court that he was very proud to be a member of the Committee.—Reuter.

War Is Not Inevitable —Pleven

Paris, Dec. 5.

There was "complete identity of views" between the French and British Governments on the present international situation, the French Prime Minister, M. René Pleven, said today.

Addressing a Latin-American Club luncheon he said: "Some quarters have asked whether France has not asked Britain to act on France's behalf in order to put a French point of view before the American Government.

"This idea is without foundation."

M. Pleven said that the French Government believed that a common discussion of the present questions would be only the beginning of a series of discussions among the free Governments to decide what steps could be taken against aggression.

"War is not inevitable," M. Pleven said. He emphasised France's determination together with all the free nations to defend its territory against all aggression, and added: that for five years France had prevented a part of South East Asia from falling into the hands of the terrorist regime.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

Two Russian-type jet fighters dropped from the sun at a speed of 500 miles an hour today to attack four United States Shooting Star jets near the Yalu River.

The Americans jettisoned their bombloads and chased the Communist aircraft back across the river. No damage was reported on either side.—Reuter.

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European Army Expected To Be Set Up This Week



The pretty ice skaters are not sextuplets. They are the 19-year-old Scotvold twins. With a stroboscopic light, Acme Staff Photographer Eddie Eckhardt caught them in three phases of their act in Chicago, Ill. In each phase of the act, Joanne Scotvold is on the left and her twin, Joyce, is on the right.

Britain's Delegate Entertains Peking Representatives

Lake Success, Dec. 5.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate to the United Nations, entertained the chief of the Chinese Communist delegation at luncheon today.

It was the latest phase of the accelerated social round affording the Peking delegation an opportunity to talk peace with the non-Communist world.

British sources said Sir Gladwyn gave the luncheon to General Wu Hsiao-chuan, chief of the nine-member Chinese Communist delegation, and Chiao Kuan-hwa, his top aide, at the Jebb home at Riverdale, north of Manhattan.

Informed sources said the desired result of the get-together at Sir Gladwyn's home was to "convince the Chinese Communists that Russia is not a country that is willing to talk peace and that there are other governments which are willing to recognise the Peking regime and have dealings with it."

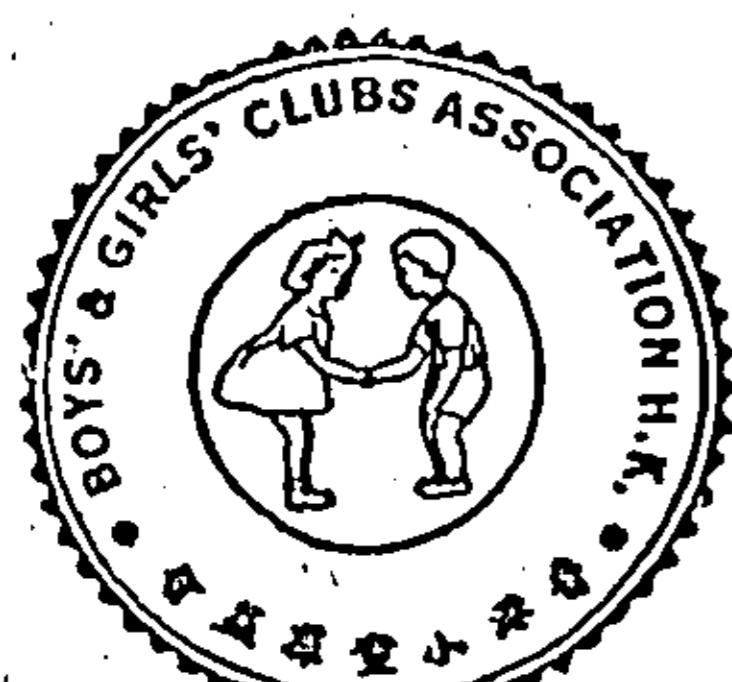
The luncheon was held two hours before the General Assembly's steering committee was due to meet to put on the agenda of the 60-nation group the West's charge that the Chinese Communist Government had sent its troops into Korea to fight the United Nations.

Sir Gladwyn's lunch party followed a dinner given on Monday night by Secretary-General Trygve Lie for the Chinese Communists at his Forest Hills home.

Those present at the luncheon included Sir Gladwyn, India's Sir Benegal Rau, Pakistan's Sir Zafarullah Khan, Israeli's Moshe Sharett and Sweden's Dr Grafstrom.

Informed sources said the Chinese talked with everybody present but no propositions were advanced by either side.—United Press.

SHANGRILA BALL IN AID OF THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS ASSOCIATION



Friday, 8th Dec. 1950

in the Gripps

Tickets now available at the

Hongkong Hotel

CIVILIANS:
Double \$50.—
Single \$30.—

SERVICES:
Double \$30.—
Single \$20.—

London, Dec. 5. The Atlantic Pact nations, scared into the spectre of war, are expected to set up this week an allied armed force under General Dwight Eisenhower to defend Europe.

The 12 Atlantic Pact deputies met on Monday night and were reported near agreement after wrangling over details since July 19. An announcement will be made on Wednesday.

German manpower will form a vital part of the fighting force—if the Germans are willing. The big job ahead, once the other nations themselves reach agreement, is convincing the Germans.

A British spokesman said on Monday his Government would like to see recruiting start in Germany as soon as possible. The wheels should start rolling even if no definite agreement was reached on whether German should be part of a European army or as individual units of an Atlantic force.

America's turning her face toward the Far East has had far greater effect on spurring Europe into action than all previous warnings by the United States delegate, Mr Charles Spofford, chairman of the Atlantic Pact Deputies, about the need for "urgency" and "speed."

How soon General Eisenhower will come to Europe to take over his old command is not known. He will not have much to work with in the beginning. There are now two American and two British divisions in Germany, with each nation planning to send another early next year. The goal is to get a force of 50 divisions—including the equivalent of 10 from Germany—with in three years.

Any agreement reached by the Deputies will have to be smoothed out by the chiefs of staff and the defence ministers, but the basic job is being done on a lower level.

This job has been terrible, and one big stumbling block has been financing the forces. The United States will undoubtedly foot a good share of the bill, but difficulties on that score which loomed so large a few months back have shrunk in face of the common danger.—United Press.

Washington, Dec. 5. State Department officials on Tuesday confirmed reports from London that the North Atlantic treaty deputies are considering the Dutch plan for the appointment of a commissioner in control of German armed forces which may be recruited as part of a Western European defence establishment.

However, officials said there was some question as to whether certain European nations, and most notably Germany herself, would accept this plan.

The Dutch proposal was acceptable to the United States and had been under consideration for some weeks.

Diplomatic sources here predicted the Germans would insist they control any German armed forces themselves on a basis of equality with the other North Atlantic powers. However, they said, such a solution would probably not be unacceptable to France which has consistently opposed the creation of anything resembling a German defence ministry.—United Press.

Atomic Energy For Power?

London, Dec. 5. Britain's State-owned electricity industry is considering possible developments in the use of atomic energy for generating power, the industry's second yearly report said today.

The report made no further references to these developments, but it is known that scientists at the British atomic research station at Harwell have, for some time, been engaged in designing atomic piles for generating purposes.

"We estimate it will be 15 or 20 years before such energy comes into general use," a Ministry official said, "but the first experimental models may be running in three or four years' time."—Reuter.

Bulgaria Accused

Belgrade, Dec. 5. The Yugoslav Communist newspaper, Borba, charged Bulgaria today with "open acts of provocation" and slander against Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian Government "ruthlessly fabricated diplomatic lies, endeavouring to present Bulgarian citizens as being persecuted and arrested in Yugoslavia," Borba said.

In spite of Yugoslav explanations, "the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry is continuing to produce lies in order to slander Yugoslavia."

"At the same time, the Bulgarian authorities are organising provocations on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier as well as armed assaults on Yugoslav frontier guards," the paper said.—Reuter.

Karachi Arrest

Karachi, Dec. 5. Ghulam Nabi Durrani, a middle-aged Pakistani interpreter at the Afghan Embassy here, has been detained by the police for security reasons, an authoritative source reported here today.

Pakistan-Afghanistan relations have long been strained because of Afghanistan's support for "Pushtoonistan," an independent homeland for

RED PLOT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5. The independent Brazilian newspaper, O Globo, reported today that a meeting of police chiefs from all South American Republics was being considered to plan a co-ordinated action against an alleged Communist plot to "eliminate" several Heads of States in the Americas.

The newspaper reported on November 25 that Brazilian police were in possession of the Communist plan for action in South America.

Claiming authoritative information from police sources, it claimed that the plan represented "a vast programme of diabolical subversion in the Americas."

The paper reported today that the Brazilian Minister of Justice, Senhor Dias Fortes, yesterday held talks with the Federal police chiefs and the head of the political police to study the Communist plan, a copy of which it alleged had recently been examined by the Brazilian General Staff.

The newspaper stated that the South American Federal police chiefs would consider a common offensive against Communism throughout the South American continent with the special objective of stopping the "subversive plot."—Reuter.

Situation In Korea Fantastic

Washington, Dec. 5. Senator Harry Cain, Republican for Washington, thinks General MacArthur should be authorised immediately to use every weapon against the Chinese Reds.

The Senator said that as matters now stand the situation is both impossible and fantastic.

Asserting that General MacArthur has been denied authority to strike at and destroy the enemy's supply and communication lines, Mr Cain said "Such a problem has never confronted an army in all of history. My view is that we must endeavour to simply remove the United Nations forces from Korea. Whether this latter and possible step could be accomplished at this late date I am not qualified to say."

Senator Cain spoke at a luncheon meeting of some 500 delegates to the opening session of the three-day American Municipal Congress. — United Press.

Pushtoo-speaking Pathans of the North-West Frontier. Afghanistan is at present represented in Karachi by Charge d'Affaires—Reuter.

CHINA FORMALLY CHARGED

General Assembly To Take Up Six-Power Accusation

The United States and five other countries submitted to the General Assembly on Tuesday a formal charge that Chinese Communist troops were fighting the United Nations in Korea.

The charge was contained in an explanatory memorandum submitted to the Assembly's general (steering) committee. It demanded that the question of Peking's open intervention in Korea be added to the agenda of this assembly session.

The memorandum, submitted by the United States, Britain, France, Norway, Cuba and Ecuador, was regarded by observers as surprisingly mild. It contended itself solely with the charge that "armed forces of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China are conducting military operations against United Nations forces in Korea."

Russia is represented on the committee but has no veto power.

The committee comprises Assembly President Nasrollah Entezam, of Iran, the Assembly's seven vice-presidents and the chairmen of the Assembly's seven standing committees, representing Australia, Britain, Nationalist China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Iran, India, the Netherlands, Peru, the Soviet Union, Thailand, the United States and Venezuela.

After stating the charge against Communist China, the memorandum pointed out that the issue failed to come up for discussion in the Security Council "because of negative vote of one of the permanent members—the Soviet Union."

The memorandum continued: "Under these circumstances the delegations of Cuba, Ecuador, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States believe the Assembly should now consider immediately the important and urgent question of the intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea, with a view to making appropriate recommendations."—United Press.

PLACED ON AGENDA

Lake Success, Dec. 5. The Steering Committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided today to place Chinese Communist intervention in Korea on the Assembly's agenda.

Voting was 10 to two with one abstention.

The Steering Committee is composed of the Assembly President, the seven Vice-Presidents and the six main Committee chairmen.

Mr Warren Austin (United States) said that United Nations forces in Korea had been on the point of achieving their objective of repelling aggression. Subsequently, United Nations forces were obliged to resist Chinese Communists.

Mr Austin introduced a request by Cuba, Ecuador, France, Norway, Britain and the United States that because action on the matter was blocked in the Security Council by the Soviet veto, the Assembly should take up the question of Chinese intervention as an important and urgent matter.

Mr Andrei Vyshinsky (Russia) objected to any discussion in the General Assembly of Chinese intervention in Korea, claiming that Chinese units there were exclusively volunteers.

If there were any complaints to be made they should be addressed to the Security Council. Therefore, he proposed that the Steering Committee shelve the question and send it back to the Security Council.—Reuter.

Only the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia opposed placing the matter on the agenda.

The Steering Committee's recommendation will go before the full General Assembly for final approval and the Assembly President said that the question would be sent to the main Political Committee for consideration.

It was later learned that the Steering Committee's recommendation will come before a specially convened meeting of the Assembly tomorrow morning.

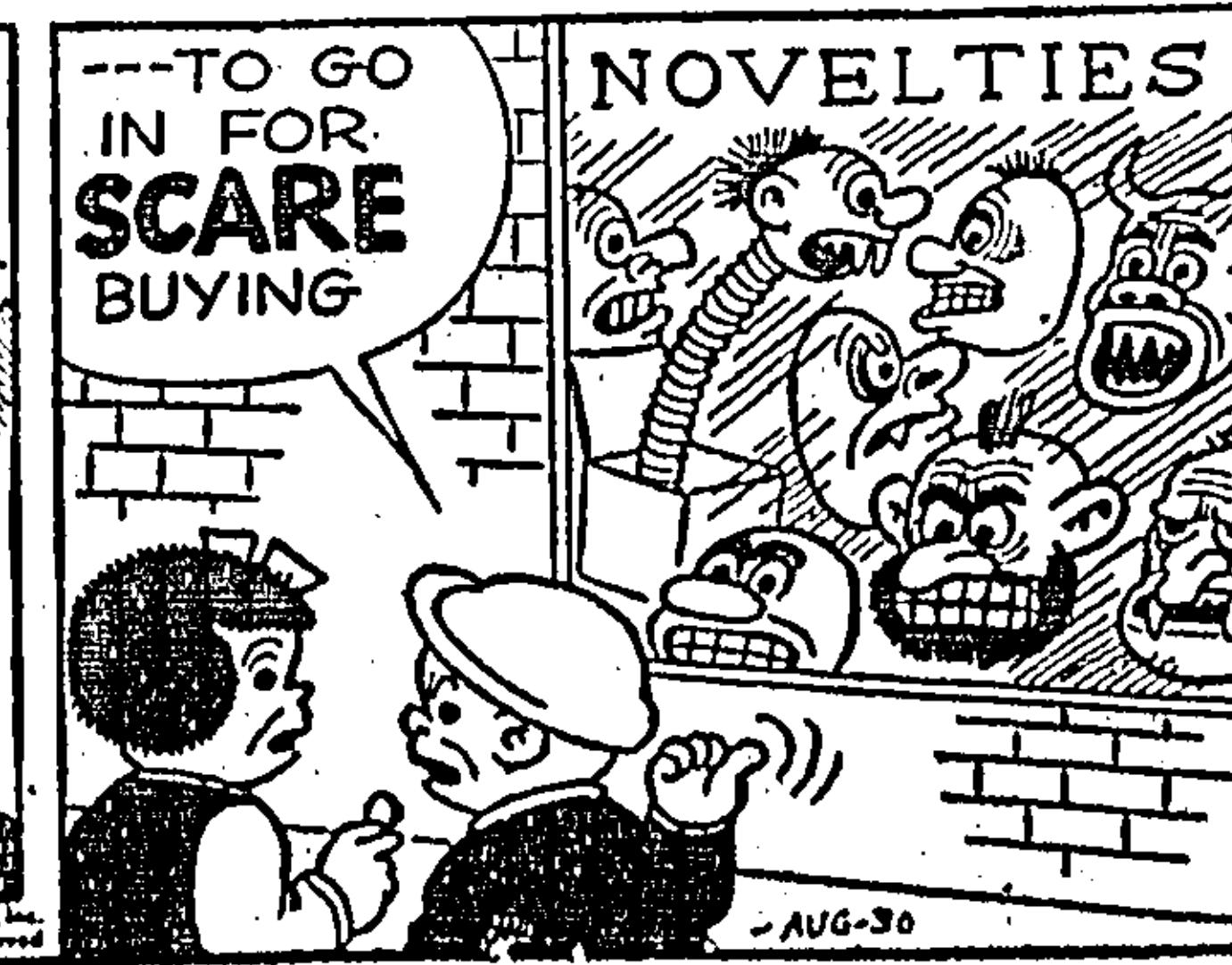
The Assembly is expected to endorse the recommendation by a large majority.

Then, by the simple process of Mr Nasrollah Entezam, the President, vacating the Chair in favour of Dr Roberto Urdampilleta Arbelaez (Colombia), the 60-nation body will transfer itself into the Political Committee and will be able to start an immediate debate.

VYSHINSKY CHARGE

Mr Vyshinsky told the Steering Committee today that General MacArthur instead of stopping at the 38th Parallel had marched forward to the

NANCY Facing the Issue



By Ernie Bushmiller



At a Marine regimental aid station between Inchon and Seoul, in South Korea, an elderly Korean woman is treated for shrapnel wounds received during an enemy artillery attack. Civilians are helped in this manner all along the roads.

Lake Success, Dec. 5.

The pro-Government Seoul newspaper, Tei Han, tonight attacked India's delegate to the United Nations, Sir Benegal Narsingh Rau, for having met the Chinese Communist delegates at Lake Success.

DINNER OFFENDS

Seoul, Dec. 5. The pro-Government Seoul newspaper, Tei Han, tonight attacked India's delegate to the United Nations, Sir Benegal Narsingh Rau, for having met the Chinese Communist delegates at Lake Success.

"Do you think the representatives of Communist China are honourable guests and gentlemen?" the newspaper asked in an editorial addressed to Sir Benegal.

"Do not entertain them. Why the dinner party? Are you trying to work out a peace treaty with them? If so, we doubt if you really know what you are doing."—Reuter.

Settlement In Greece

Athens, Dec. 5. King Paul of Greece and the Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, will go to Salonika in January to discuss the settlement of North Greek problems.

North Greece's agricultural development and local reclamation works are important problems which need the Government's urgent attention. Salonika's harbour must also be reorganised.

The probable expansion of Greek-Yugoslav trade and transit for Yugoslav goods must also be considered. These and other outstanding questions will be dealt with on the spot to give the Northern popula-

Spain Bans Parade Of Students

Madrid, Dec. 5. A student demonstration planned here today to demand the return of Gibraltar to Spain was suspended at the order, it was understood, of the Minister of the Interior.

A delegate of the Students' Union told some 300 members assembled for the demonstration that it had been postponed until tomorrow. But informed circles said that the Minister of the Interior had given strict orders to student leaders that the demonstration must be suspended or it would be broken up by force.

Canberra Decision

Canberra, Dec. 5. Reliable sources said an urgent meeting of the Australian Cabinet and Service chiefs decided on Tuesday to strengthen the armed forces in view of the international situation.—United Press.

tion a sense of national unity.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET FINANCES ARE REACHING A MOST PARLOUS STATE Says ARCHIE QUICK

43-0 SOCCER VICTORY

Some of England's young footballers are having a fine time among the goals. On a recent Saturday, the Canvey Boys won a local league match by 29 goals to none!

Yet this is put in the shade by a Hampshire youth team, which piled up no fewer than 43 goals against their luckless rivals. This seems very nearly impossible in a match of 90 minutes, if it lasted as long.

Allowing for picking the ball out of the back of the net and taking it back to the centre to be kicked off again, it suggests a procession between the centre of the field and one goal. The average is rather more than a goal every few minutes—which would be a surfeit for even the most goal-hungry fans.

—(London Express Service)

Swedish Soccer Team Play Last Game Here To-day

The Djurgardens Swedish Soccer XI will play its third and last game in the Colony to-day, when it meets a Hongkong Selection on the Club ground at Happy Valley at 3.30 p.m.

In their first game here, the Swedes beat an All-Hongkong XI by four goals to two, following up their victory with a smashing 7-1 win over the Combined Chinese on Sunday.

In view of their splendid display on Sunday, the Swedes are expected to clinch the three-game series with another win to-day.

The following is the Hongkong Selection:

Chu Chee-sing (Kit Chee), Giang Yin-ching (Kwong Wah), Lai Wai (Police), Kwok Ying-kei (S. China), Soong Ling-sing (S. China), Santos (St. Joseph's), Xavier (St. Joseph's), Leo Chun-fat (UKMB), Tong Wong (Kit Chee), Chu Wing-keung (S. China) and Lee Tai-

RASC SOCCER XI

The following have been selected to represent the Royal Army Service Corps in a Major League Zone II soccer fixture against 27 Mortar Bty RA at Lyemun to-day: Dvr Carthew (2 Coy), Pte Stephenson (8 Coy), L/Cpl White (8 Coy), Cpl Andrews (8 Coy), Cpl Etheridge (Captain) (79 Coy), Dvr Nangle (8 Coy), Dvr Churchill (8 Coy), Cpl Hilliard (432 Pet Pl), Sgt Hesling (8 Coy), L/Cpl Saunders (8 Coy) and Dvr Stewart (8 Coy). Extra London 109.

The Duke of Norfolk, the premier duke of England and Earl Marshal, stood up at a special meeting of the Sussex County Cricket Club at Hove and said: "It would be a dreadful thing if this fine old club with its great traditions and all that it stands for in the world of sport seriously had to consider shutting up shop through lack of finance."

Chiefly as a result of his plea, increases in subscriptions were approved, but the warning was a straw in the wind showing to what a parlous financial state some of our county cricket clubs are drifting. Sussex is not an isolated case, although it holds the current lime-light because of recent domestic strife within the club.

The meeting was in fact called to pass a new set of rules and regulations drafted by a new committee and despite the rows of the past few months, it does not look as though peace and order have been restored.

The firmness of the new regime to have nothing to do with the old, however, was emphasised when the meeting threw out the proposal that vice-presidents might serve ex-officio on the General Committee. This, it was felt, was opening the back door to allow in some of the rejected of the past.

The famous Patsy Hendren, who sat next to me, is as whimsical as ever. When it was suggested that there should be a demarcation line between town and country members' subscriptions in the form of a 12-mile radius of Brighton ground, the old Test batting star said to me: "Awkward, if it runs through a house and the father and mother in one bedroom get the county reduction while the kids in another bedroom have to pay full rates."

James Langridge, who became temporary captain of the county when Hugh Bartlett resigned, is likely to be elected permanent skipper at the club's annual general meeting in the New Year.

He will thus follow Tom Dolley of Warwickshire and Leslie Berry of Leicestershire as professional county captain, although in the near future I expect to see the old order of things fall further apart, and Denis Compton of Middlesex and Cyril Washbrook of Lancashire, to name but two, at

slacken until after the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki.

First on the programme is the Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires, Feb. 25-March 8, with more than 20 North, Central and South American nations competing in Olympic-style competition. The summer of 1951 probably will see several tours of Europe by USA track teams, and then attention will shift to the Olympics.

Technically, the USA track team for the Pan-American Games already has been chosen—the first-place winners in the 1950 National Amateur Athletic Union Outdoor Championships at College Park, Maryland, on June 23-24.

IN CONDITION ONLY

"Of course, these winners must be willing to go to Buenos Aires, and in condition," said

NECK AND NECK AND NECK



Fighting out this thrilling finish of the Marden Stakes for colts and geldings at Rosehill, Sydney (Australia), are Brushwind (outside), Channel Star (centre) and Nitrogen. Brushwind forged ahead in the last few strides to beat Channel Star by half a length.—Express Photo.

American Athletes Start On A Cycle Of Activity By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York.

American athletes and coaches have begun a cycle of activity which won't

slacken until after the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki. First on the programme is the Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires, Feb. 25-March 8, with more than 20 North, Central and South American nations competing in Olympic-style competition. The summer of 1951 probably will see several tours of Europe by USA track teams, and then attention will shift to the Olympics.

Dan Ferris, AAU secretary. "Probably we will ask them to display their condition, at least in the National Indoor Championships at New York on February 17."

The Pan-Am team, if actually made up of the outdoor champions, would be led by Dick Attlesley, who set a new world record of 13.6 seconds for the 110-metre hurdles at College Park.

Other members would be Arthur Bragg, 10.4 for 100 metres; Robert Tyler, 21.1 for 200 metres; George Rhoden, 46.5 for 400 metres; Mai Whitfield, 1: 51.8 for 800 metres; John Twomey, 3:51.4 for 1,500 metres; Fred Wilt, 15: 19.4 for 5,000 metres; Horace Ashenfelter, 32: 44.42 for 10,000 metres; Bill Fleming, 23.6 for the 200-metre hurdles; Charley Moore, 53.6 for 400-metre hurdles.

For the field events, it would be world record-holder Jim Fuchs in the shot put, Jim Holland in the long jump, Bob Richards in the pole vault.

E. Webster (KGV), H. Ching (DBS), M. Koodiaroff (KGV), R. Lin (DBS), B. Dhabher (GKV), Q. Almas (KGV), V. Davis (KGV), D. Dunne (KGV), N. Oei (DBS), M. Nicolson (KGV) and D. Hutton (KGV).

12th man: S. Fraser.

HAZARD SHIELD

The annual cricket match between English and Australian residents for the Hazzard Shield takes place on Sunday, next, December 10 at Chater Road, commencing 11 a.m. sharp.

The following will represent the English XI:

H. Owen-Hughes (Captain)

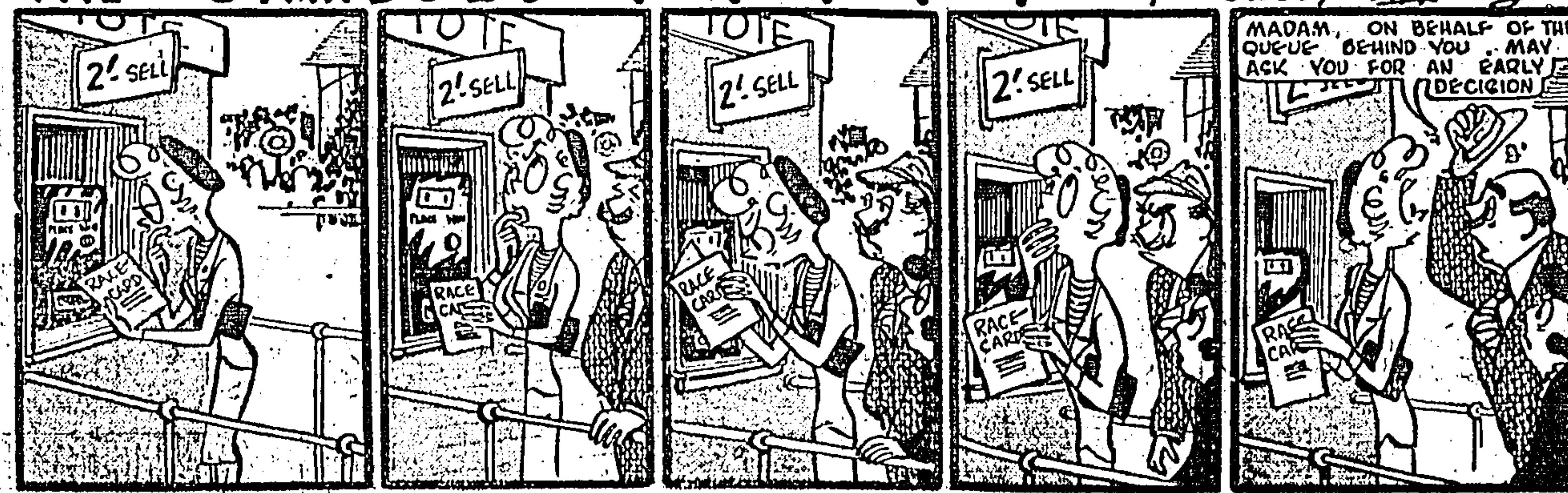
L. F. Stokes, P. V. Dodge, K. C. Ball, L. D. Kilbloc, J. Williams,

G. H. Pritchard, R. E. Haycraft,

R. S. Cul, G. E. M. Naylor and

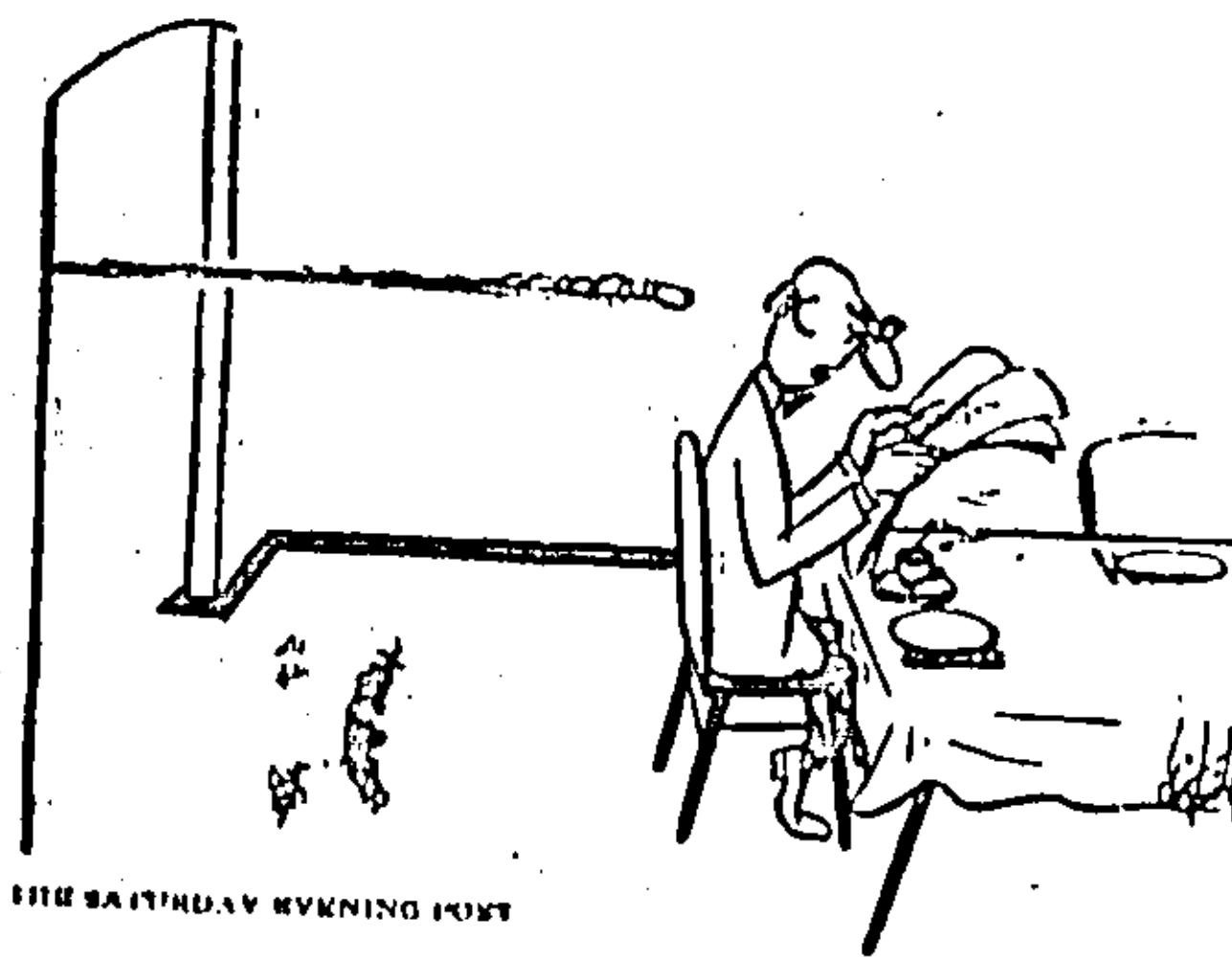
R. C. Corfield.

THE GAMBOLES



EDITORS PRESS SERVICE, INC.-NUEVA YORK

-1854-



"It's 8:30. How about getting that egg in here?"

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

By R. Brooman-White

THE United States must continue some degree of economic support to Europe and will also have to contribute heavily to western rearmament. That is the gist of the newly-published Washington report on the America Aid programme.

How does that prospect look to the American man in the street?

In the recent American elections, the isolationists were far from being finally driven from the field. They survived and slightly increased their strength in spite of the fact that "isolationism" in the old sense of the word is dead.

ASIA—FIRST VIEW

EX-ISOLATIONIST thought has been taking new shapes. Few Americans now believe that they can sit peacefully in their continent and disregard the rest of the world. But many, while admitting the necessity of aid to Britain and other countries, think that it is being overdone—that they are helping us too much, and that we are helping ourselves too little.

Others argue that too much American support is being given to Europe and not enough to the anti-Communist forces in Asia. This "Asia-first" view will undoubtedly gain strength. The Far West has always been sensitive to danger from the East.

These broad issues of policy are brought home to the average American by rising prices, tire-mongering, frustrating shortages, grinding taxation—in fact all the troubles from which, to even greater degree, we are flitting ourselves.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Grey

Dealer: South, North-South game.

N.

♦ A 5 4 3
♦ A 7
♦ Q 10 6 5
♦ 9 4 2

W.

E.

♦ K Q J 9 3 ♦ 10 6 4 2
♦ 8 7 2 ♦ A 4
♦ K 8 6 3 ♦ Q 10 7 5
S.
♦ R Q J 10 8 7 2
♦ 8 5
♦ K 9 3
♦ A

With a choice of opening bids on this hand, South preferred One Spade, over which West bid Two Hearts. North had technically nine losers, but with two Aces he was right to bid Three Spades. East-West bid up to Five Hearts, which North doubled, but South decided to go for the rubber and bid Five Spades.

The Spades in Diamonds was avoided by some careful limitation play. The first trick was won with ♦ A; both came to his hand with ♦ 10 and cashed ♦ A. He then led ♦ 7 to dummy's ♦ A, preserving his ♦ 2. A club was ruffed and dummy was re-entered by leading ♦ 2 to ♦ 4. After ruffing the last Club, South got off easy with a Heart lead, compelling the opponents to bid Diamonds or concede a fit and discard.

London Express Service.



"Pardon me, look—I represent Bigwood's Football Pools Ltd.!"

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Steel Shortage Feared: Britain Reduces Export

London. Rumours of an impending steel shortage have led to suggestions that the allocation system may be re-imposed.

In the following review, based on authoritative sources, the supply and demand position is analysed and the conclusion reached that rearmament has not yet caused any appreciable rise in consumption. The major new factor is a certain increase in consumer buying.

Exports of steel are being limited in order to increase supplies to the home market. This step and the re-orientation of production, it is considered, should ensure industry at home—except in special cases—receiving the steel it requires. A detailed allocation system is regarded as unnecessary.

Home output of crude steel in the form of ingots and castings was forecast in the Economic Survey for 1950 at between 15,750,000 and 16,000,000 tons. In fact, production in the first ten months of the year amounts to 13,427,000 tons (compared with 12,814,000 tons in the corresponding months of 1949). Since total output in 1949 was 15,553,000 tons there is thus every expectation that the output for the year will exceed 16,000,000 tons and may, indeed, reach 16,250,000 tons—well over the upper limit of the forecast.

The Survey did not give the remaining items of the supply side of the equation in detail. It can, however, be deduced that imports were estimated at about 850,000 ingot tons. In fact they may not much exceed 600,000 ingot tons. Thus the surplus of home production over the forecast will about make up for the shortfall in imports. The aggregate supply of steel will be just at the level officially forecast.

EXPORT OBJECTIVE

Exports were expected to rise to some 3,000,000 ingot tons and this objective is in sight. Although by far the greater part of the range of steel products is not controlled, the industry accepts and acts on the advice of the Government as to the direction of exports.

Thus the confident expectation in the Survey that "there will be a substantial increase in deliveries to the Commonwealth" is being carried out.

Since total supplies and exports are at the forecast level, it follows that the quantity of steel available for home consumption is also as expected. Play has been made in some quarters with the fact that stocks of steel in the hands of consumers fell during the first half-year. But this movement was anticipated in the Economic Survey. It was there envisaged that, if necessary, it should be possible, without any dislocation or serious inconvenience, to run down consumers' stocks by some 800,000 finished tons, or some 400,000 ingot tons, in the year. In fact the decline in these stocks during the first half-year was rather less than half this figure.

REARMAMENT

What of the effect of rearmament? The rearmament programme is still being worked out in detail and in many cases a whole series of decisions has to be taken before orders can be placed for munitions warranting the placing of orders on the steelworks for finished steel.

So far as is known publicly, the total orders placed for all items under the new programme amount only to £100 million, though a second £100 million will apparently follow fairly soon. These amounts are small in comparison with the value of industrial production, which probably exceeds £6,000 million.

The entire rearmament programme announced by the Government represents an average increase in expenditure

of about £280 million over the next three years. Taking account of prospective American aid, this may represent £700 million of work for British industry over the three-year period. This is not a large amount, particularly when it is borne in mind that the national income rose (in real terms) about £600 million last year. It may not, however, be possible to find all the necessary resources from additional production.

SUPPLY AND USE

In present conditions of "brimful" employment it is not to be expected that there can be any substantial and sudden increase in the rate of steel consumption.

There has been no hint of any drastic redeployment of labour or lengthening of the working week which alone would give rise to such a development. The change-over from normal lines of output to rearmament items will, in many cases, disrupt the even flow of production and thus reduce productivity.

Moreover, contrary to general belief, workers on armaments, the complex machines of modern war, use less steel per hour, not more, than the average worker in the industries affected.

It must be concluded, therefore, from an examination of these facts, that the development of steel supplies and utilisation this year has closely followed the lines envisaged at the beginning of the year. Moreover, the effect of the orders placed under the rearmament programme on consumption this year is negligible in relation to the other items in the equation.

CONSUMER ORDERS

Why then, it may be asked, should apprehensions of shortages arise and difficulty be reported in placing orders?

Since the explanation lies neither in a shortfall of supply nor in any unexpected rise in consumption, it must be sought in the behaviour of consumers in placing their orders. The fact is that, whereas orders fell off during the first half of the year, there has been a sharp increase in the flow of orders on the steelworks since the commencement of hostilities in Korea.

This represents the counterpart of the panic buying which has been experienced in many other countries in recent months. Indeed the experience of this country has been but a pale reflection of what has happened elsewhere.

Whatever device may be chosen to remedy this condition and to provide elbow-room for rearmament, detailed allocation of materials, such as the steel allocation system so recently relaxed, can find no useful place.

Detailed control over the many thousands of steel consumers in order to divert a few percent of total consumption is administratively wasteful and clumsy, even if there were enough civil servants with the skill to gauge to a nicely the detailed steel requirements of each firm.

As experience with the present

ALLOCATION SYSTEM

But the chief argument against detailed allocation of steel is that it is quite unnecessary. It has already been demonstrated that no sudden and substantial increase in real requirements is likely. But even if it arose, the current level of exports provides an adequate safety valve. Action is already being taken by the industry to limit export deliveries in order to increase supplies to the home market.

It is not generally known that the industry, at the time when general steel was released from control, entered into a firm commitment that preference would be given to supplies to the home market. This commitment is being honoured and the industry is prepared to cut back its exports still further for the time being.

The flexible resources of the industry will, over the whole field of general steel, convert the metal thus diverted into the products in most active demand at home. It is difficult indeed, with exports at the three million ingot tons a year level, to envisage any increase in home requirements which cannot be met by limitation of export and reorientation of production.

SCHEFFIELD SHORTAGE

A steel shortage has developed in Sheffield, necessitating a substantial reduction of export deliveries.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr F. Lloyd, says the shortage is due in part to diversion of some steel to meet the new defence programme. It is also being caused by the fact that some of the markets that have been supplying Sheffield with steel have dried up.

Earlier this year, Mr Lloyd pointed out that a stage had been reached when supply had overtaken demand, but now, he said, the sudden change had made supplies available to Sheffield not equal to the demand.

Gain In NY

Rubber

New York, Dec. 5.

Rubber futures backed and filled today over a range of two cents, but managed to close with gains of 75 to 150 points. Sales totalled 70 contracts. Washington indications that mandatory price controls were not yet possible, along with the improved tone in London and Singapore, encouraged better enquiry in the local spot market. Replacement buying on technical reasons was also apparent in the futures market. Some observers felt that the drop of 6 1/2 cents a pound on Monday was unduly drastic. Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	...d/w. 41/2	60-1/2
December	...11/16	110-00 bid
January (1951)	...11/16	115-00 traded
March	...11/16	117-16 bid
May	...11/16	117-16 bid
July	...11/16	117-16 traded

—United Press

REDS POURING INTO PYONGYANG

British Hussars With Centurion Tanks Last To Leave

"Dunkirk" Reports Misleading

Washington, Dec. 5. General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said late today that reports that he had talked of a general evacuation of Korea were "misleading and merely speculation."

Any reference to evacuation in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was only "in connection with the hard-pressed troops in the extreme northeast sector, which are now moving back to concentration in a beachhead."

"There apparently have been conflicting reports circulated on my testimony before the executive and off-record session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this morning," said General Bradley's statement.

"There is no record of the testimony taken because of the military security involved. One report seems to indicate I said that a 'Dunkirk' plan is set and withdrawals by UN troops have now made it possible to evacuate them if the defence line cannot be held in Korea. Any reference I made to evacuation was in connection with the hard-pressed troops in the extreme northeast."—United Press.

Challenges The Champ

London, Dec. 5. Al Phillips, of Aldgate, London, from whom Ronnie Clayton won the Empire and European Featherweight Boxing titles when the pair fought for the vacant British title in 1947, is challenging the Champion for a return Championship fight with a £500 side-stake.

"I beat Clayton over the 10-rounds course last April," Phillips said recently, "and I am prepared to lodge £500 with the Board of Control as a side-stake for a return title fight."

"I think I am the logical contender and am prepared to support my claim."

George Dingley, Clayton's manager, said that Clayton was eager to meet Ray Fanechon, of France, again for the European Championship. Mr Dingley said: "Ronnie has never given up hope that he will get another chance to meet Fanechon, who has beaten him twice on points, and he feels now that he will stand a very good chance of reversing the decision."

"Meanwhile, he is anxious to get as many fights as possible and he is likely to go to America and South Africa early in the New Year."—Reuter.

Attlee Revises Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

General Bradley told the group that withdrawals of United Nations troops had put them in a position where they could be evacuated by sea if it became apparent that the Chinese Communists intended to continue their attacks beyond Pyongyang and the 38th Parallel.

A spokesman of the Pentagon said today that the United Nations' withdrawal in North-West Korea was very orderly and being conducted with "relatively light" casualties.

The Army spokesman added that some rear-guard units had lost some of their heavier armament.—Reuter.

Secret Defence Lines Likely To Be South Of Parallel

The Chinese Communists, in hot pursuit of the retreating United Nations forces, were tonight pouring in their thousands into Pyongyang, the former North Korean capital, soon after its complete evacuation by the Allied Eighth Army.

American jet planes, in a non-stop assault, were hitting them hard to give the retreating United Nations troops more time to consolidate a new, secret defence line somewhere south of the desolate city.

Attacking with machine-guns, rockets and jellied petrol bombs, they reported killing nearly 2,000 of one enemy advance force caught fording the partly frozen Taedong River and on the flatlands to the south.

Communist forward patrols were reported to have moved a mile and a half south of the city to occupy the airstrip.

The trapped Chinese looked like "a crowd leaving a big football match," a pilot said afterwards. "I have never seen so many enemy troops in this war. We did not waste any ammunition," said a pilot.

Some reports said that the crossing force were civilian refugees but the pilots said that they were certain they were Communists.

Pyongyang itself looked like a smouldering mausoleum from the air, says a despatch from Ronald Batchelor, Reuter's war correspondent who was the last reporter to leave the city.

Billowing smoke from military supplies, equipment, stores, ammunition and barracks set alight by the retreating troops hung over the whole area, blotting out the sun.

Blazing hangars and tents surrounded his plane as it left the airfield.

PATHETIC COLUMN

The inevitable pathetic refugee column could be seen converging on the city, choking every road from the north and east and scrambling across the ice floes in the river.

A Chinese Communist column, driving down Korea through the centre of the United Nations forces, was tonight reported at Koksan, 50 miles south of Pyongyang, the Communist capital.

The 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, part of the British 29th Brigade covering the withdrawal, were the last United Nations troops to leave Pyongyang early today.

War-weary engineers blew up the pontoon bridges behind them as they drove south, led by Centurion and Cromwell tanks of the Eighth Hussars.

The river crossing was carried out without Communist resistance, the only shots fired being rounds for artillery loaded for defensive fire.

The bitterest fighting today was in the North-East, round the frozen Chosin Reservoir, where more than 10,000 American Marines and Infantry, with some British Commandos and South Koreans, were still trying to break out of a strong Chinese ring round their base at Hagaru.

SUPPLIES FLOWN IN

American Marine and naval aircraft were still flying in supplies and attacking enemy concentrations to relieve the increasing pressure as more Communist convoys from the North moved down towards the area.

South of Hagaru the pressure from three Chinese regiments along the escape road to Kotori decreased. A 10th Corps spokesman believed that this force had possibly been moved towards

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

The Korean Government will on Thursday unveil a monument at Waegwan, in South-East Korea, in memory of Colonial Unni Naya, the Indian United Nations military observer who was killed there last August.

Colonel Naya and two British war correspondents, Ian Morrison of the Times and Christopher Buckley of the Daily Telegraph, were killed when their jeep struck a landmine.

Colonel Naya was inspecting the frontline, which at that time was in the Waegwan area.

The present United Nations Commission in Korea will be represented at the ceremony along with military and Government representatives.—Reuter.

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